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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

ALL TOLD.

What are the net political results of the Cardwell depositions? A mighty effort will be made by Republican spellbinders and assistant Republicans to persuade the people that corruption has been traced to the Democratic State organization. How far will the effort be sustained by facts?

It has appeared that Secretary of State Cook supported the breeders' bill and permitted a subscription of William H. Phelps to be placed in his name on the books of the State Committee.

Next among the heinous offenses is Judge Priest's collection of \$6,000 among his friends.

Third is the campaign subscription of \$2,500 by the brewers, offset by a contribution of \$5,000 to the Republican campaign of the same year.

This seems to be about all for which the Democratic organization is responsible.

If anything about the Transit consolidation bill is to be added, it must be remembered that more Republicans than Democrats voted for that measure, and that all the opposition was Democratic.

Really, the practical politics of the Democratic party in Missouri has been placed in a brighter rather than in a darker light by the developments.

There were hints of other individual and lobby transactions, and valuable information might have been elicited, affecting members of various factions and both political parties. But the case stopped all too soon. With the testimony closed, the regular Democratic organization stands as having received the brunt of the assault, and without injury.

PROBE TO THE BOTTOM.

Testimony that has been given in the tenuous inquiry has shown a deplorable lack of system and care in preparing and distributing antitoxin by the Health Department.

That such a condition of affairs should have been permitted to exist suggests that either a mistake was made in undertaking public manufacture of serum, or that there was culpable negligence on the part of the persons responsible for the work.

Fortunately, the Court of Inquiry seems anxious to get the whole truth before the public. There must be a higher realization of the responsibility under which officials rest when serving the community.

REPUBLICANS HELPLESS.

There is no lower plane upon which the Globe-Democrat could discuss the alleged revelations of the trumped-up Cardwell suit than that which has been reached. In its glee over the disturbance there is not one word denoting a wish for better conditions.

The people are asked to elect Republicans. The appeal is exclusively to the lower element in human nature. The voters are asked to condemn the Democratic party and elect a set of politicians far worse. No suggestion of a pure standard of citizenship has to this day come from the Globe.

As long as Republicans take this stand there is no hope for a cleaner Legislature. Until Republicans have a higher idea of civic duty than to put the other fellows out and themselves in, there will be corruption. The party organ that sees nothing in the lobby but an instrument for its own advancement has fallen to as low a moral political standard as is possible.

If there was one suggestion in the Globe's discussion concerning a possible superior Republican resistance to lobby influences there would be some excuse for its position. If there were a possibility that the corrupt lobby would be put out of business with a Republican Legislature the premature shouts of the Globe over party victory would sound better.

The Globe is in an unfortunate position. The Republican record of the General Assembly is something not to be recalled with a hope of popular endorsement. Whenever it has been within the power of the Republican minority to strike a blow at the lobby, the efforts of honest Democrats have been nullified by an anxious and subservient obedience of Republican members to the commands of corrupt influences.

During the last session of the General Assembly, the Globe called attention to its inability to effect a reform in the Republican minority. A "personal representative of the Globe-Democrat" used his utmost endeavors to resist lobby influences at a critical period, but was unable to break the combination. He found that Republicans in the Senate claim no allegiance, except to the lobby.

The Republic refused to compromise the Cardwell suit, hoping that corruption might be uncovered, if any has existed. Cardwell's dismissal of this complaint is a victory for the lobby that the Globe defends. If there were the same percentage of purity in the Republican representatives in Jefferson City as there is in the Democratic party, the reign of the lobbyist would be at an end, but until the Globe-Democrat and the imitative Republican country press can

see something besides the spoils, there is no possibility of improved government as a result of transferring the offices to the guardianship of the Republican machine.

TURN IT TO GOOD.

Ex-Representative Cardwell dropped his case at the point where he should have been most anxious to prosecute the inquiry into the politics of legislation.

His original contention was that certain persons prominent in party affairs had improperly tampered with measures at Jefferson City. Though the scope of the inquiry begun in the depositions permitted him and The Republic to go to the bottom of legislative methods, he chose to abandon the quest before it had reached its most productive stage—just in face, as it was getting warm.

The Republic was determined to carry the investigation to the end; was prepared to exhaust every available source of information, in order to expose the full extent to which Democratic politics and Republican policies in Missouri are affected by selfish and evil-working interests.

The Cardwell suit has been dropped, but the people can take up the investigation.

From this time to the elections of 1902, and for as many years afterward as may be necessary, it should be the grim purpose of the Democracy to root out and destroy those two creatures of bad portent, the lobbyist and the sand-bagger legislator.

The sandbagger creates a demand for the lobbyist. The professional lobbyist nurses and organizes for his own uses the sandbaggers.

In both parties there are men who seek legislative nominations solely to levy blackmail when they take their seats. In both parties there are lobbyists who under cover conspire in city and county to nominate and elect men whom they can control or with whom they can dicker.

The Cardwell inquiry might have driven the chief actors in this biennial conspiracy out where they could be seen and branded. If it stopped too soon, it yet went far enough to arouse the people to a crusade against the lobby and the sandbagger. That disgrace does exist. It must be driven out with the scourge—at least out of the Democratic party.

As a first step, men of the best type must sacrifice their convenience and accept legislative nominations. The voters cannot make a Legislature of the highest standard unless the strongest citizens are willing to serve. It should be the ambition of every Democrat to make the next Legislature, on our party side, one of courage to lash the lobby and of ability to know when and where to strike—one of a morality that deposes the sandbagger and a strength that can ostracize what morality despises.

If the central thought of next year's State politics is expulsion of the lobby from Jefferson City, the Cardwell case will have served a better purpose than its undignified ending might suggest. Public attention has been fixed upon the influences which surround legislation. Keep attention so fixed for a year and the next Legislature will be as much better than that of 1901 as that body was better than its predecessor.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

Senator Bacon's speech in opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is lacking in material calculated to convince the American people that the Senate should refuse to ratify the treaty or that the Democratic party would be justified in defeating ratification, on the ground that American rights are not fully recognized and protected.

The treaty as now framed unquestionably contains the desirable provisions which were not found in the earlier convention, defeated by the Senate. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is definitely abrogated. The canal to be constructed under the new conditions would be an all-American canal, subject to American control. The United States Government is undeniably empowered, under international law, to own, manage and defend the canal. The policy of the United States has always been to guide international law in the direction of freedom of the seas. It is not our policy to be harsh in threatening military uses of the canal. Our control is assured. That is enough.

The Republic firmly believes that Democratic Senators who oppose or obstruct the ratification of the present treaty will make a costly mistake. For this reason the duty of voicing such a conviction is unhesitatingly performed. The Democratic party will suffer grievously in popular esteem if the people are led to believe that the opposition to the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is a purely partisan opposition, regardless of the merits of the treaty. The facts in the case do not justify Democratic opposition. There could be no better proof offered of Democratic faithfulness to the general good than would be presented in a refusal to draw the party line in the vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Again The Republic urges that Democratic Senators do not subject their party to criticism as an obstructionist party. This is about all that would be accomplished by any considerable opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as now before the Senate. The facts in the case call for the treaty's ratification, and the popular expectation of this action is supported by public sentiment in favor of such action.

INCONSISTENT.

Representative Russell of Connecticut properly calls attention to the inconsistency of the administration's position in advocating reciprocity with Cuba, a foreign country, while at the same time urging a high tariff against the Philippines, declared by the United States Supreme Court to be American territory.

The inconsistency seems, however, to own a compelling cause which is eminently consistent with the record of the Republican party. In the case of Cuba there seems, for once, to be a conflict between the high tariff crowd and one of the great trusts. A policy of reciprocity with Cuba means the reduction of the tariff on sugar and, consequently, cheaper raw material for the sugar trust, which is earnestly urging reciprocity in this single instance. The sugar trust also hopes by this means to destroy the beet-sugar industry in the United States.

A tariff tax against the Philippines, on the other hand, would serve the purpose of all the trusts, and for this reason there is a doubt only as to the extent of the tax to be levied. The probabilities are that the Dingley tariff will be imposed on goods coming from the Philippines and the tariff on goods going to those islands, with a rebate of the internal revenue taxes on all articles on which the customs tariff is imposed. Republican sentiment seems to favor the bill to this effect submitted for consideration by Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Remembering the unfailing potency of Sugar Trust influence in Republican councils, there will be no occasion for surprise if that monopoly corporation triumphs in the case of Cuba, securing a reduction of the tariff on sugar and thus putting into effect the inconsistency of which Representative Russell complains. Such a result would be characteristic to a degree. Beet-sugar growers in the West and sugar planters in the South would suffer grievously from reciprocity with Cuba, and American and Filipino consumers alike would pay the Philippine tariff tax, but the trusts would profit in both instances. And the Republican policies are shaped for the benefit of the trusts. The situation is, therefore, peculiarly interesting and the ultimate outcome should possess an especial significance as indicating the influences by which the Republican party is controlled.

MRS. BLAIR'S EXPERIMENT.

Mrs. James L. Blair's plan of providing a remedy for the "rag-time" evil by encouraging the general public to gain knowledge of music which will of itself prevail against "coon songs" by substituting an appreciation of better things is commendable and deserves popular support.

That Mrs. Blair herself is willing to make personal sacrifice of time and convenience to the extent of devoting each Tuesday morning of this winter to a free teaching, under the auspices of the Morning Choral Club, attests eloquently her earnestness of purpose.

This is the supreme test of earnestness, indeed; there is no doubting the devotion which enters the lists of systematic hard work to attain the good which one knows to be desirable for one's community.

The result of the mission now about to be undertaken by Mrs. Blair will possess unusual interest. There is little doubt that she is following the right course in seeking to educate public taste above the plane of "rag-time" in music. The most practical way of correcting bad taste is to substitute an informed and intelligent good taste.

An investigating committee of the General Assembly found that a small Republican item of \$325,000 marked "sundries" was actually offset by canceled bonds. Though no account of the transaction appears on the books of the State, this serves to remove the stain of robbery from one "irregularity."

Texas know that the anonymous grandis is just as dangerous as its name indicates. Congressman Burleson is not fighting a weak enemy when he asks that the performance of Memphis be so well that it is the life of "The Barber of Seville," for example, is so much like Sembrich herself that it is seemingly with an effort that she adapts herself to the playing of the more genteel and badly advised Marguerite. It was for this reason, perhaps, that we found the absence of that free manner in the jewel song, excellently sung though it was.

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Mr. Sallagac was a better Faust than he was a Romeo on the night before. He has a pretty fair voice that ought to sound well in ballads. And Mr. Sallagac ought to be commended, too, for permitting himself to appear two nights in succession, contrary to the rules of the opera singers' union.

He was a pleasing Faust in many particulars, but he disappointed keenly in his management of the closing passage of the song. Jean De Lichte used to employ, and so we had no big note, the rounding excellence of this famous number, at the end.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



MME. LOUISE HOMER.
An American newcomer, who will sing Anntris at Music Hall to-night.

STRIKING THINGS SHOWN IN LAST NIGHT'S MUSIC HALL "FAUST."

There was a good deal of pleasure to be derived from the performance of Marguerite that Mme. Sembrich gave at Music Hall last night. It was the first time that most of the audience had ever heard this reliable soprano in the famous part of Gounod's heroine, and the appearance had, therefore, the effect of a novelty. It was a worthy Marguerite and a musically one, but it was entirely lacking in the elements of surprise that we had when Calve sang here for the first time or in the quality of spontaneity that is generally apparent when Melba sings the part.

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